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Thus, out of chaos, order has been established. 000

There have been created nine normal schools, a combination of the State and private normal schools. Also, five professional schools were founded. 873 874

The normal school for girls at Korça and the private institute for girls, "Naim Frasheri," were suppressed. The institute for girls, "Kyrias," was transferred as a branch of the Gymnasium at Tirana. The normal school operated by the Stigmatines Sisters was transferred as a branch of the Gymnasium of Scutari.

In the place of these abolished institutions, a large educational center for girls, "Nana Mbretneshë," was founded at Tirana, and is one of the most excellent institutions of learning in Albania. The late Queen Mother organized this school into normal and secondary sections. The complete course lasts eight years.

At Korça, a girl's school was created for the former students of the "Naim Frashëri" school, the course of which lasts four years.

The pupils of the private technical school at Tirana were transferred to other normal 871

ALBANIA YESTERDAY AND TODAY

874 schools created by the State where the same courses are obtainable.

The professional schools of Berat, Argyrokastro, Korça and Scutari, the courses of which conflicted with State instruction, were closed. As a substitute, a type of school more helpful was created—"Shkollë Qytetse"—with a curriculum of four years responding to the needs of the localities in which it has branches: at Berat, Durazzo and Korça.

The technical school of Tirana is one of the best of its kind. The professors are specialists chosen for their abilities along technical lines. The section for agriculture, which existed in the old technical school, has been formed into an entirely new and separate school also at Tirana.

872 Since the State has taken over the educational system, public instruction has made great progress in all Albanian districts, new schools have sprung up in all districts throughout the nation. Since 1933 sixty more schools have opened their doors. This brings the total of public schools to the fifth grade to 577 and it is contemplated to improve these schools to provide eight years of study. There are now more than 41,000 students instructed by 1,100 teachers in these primary schools.

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by 1,100 teachers in these primary schools. 000

At the present time the number of advanced 873
schools stands at twenty, six of which are 874
gymnasiums and five are pedagogic institutions. Among these are to be found commercial, technical, agricultural and domestic science schools. In the latter school alone there are over 3,000 students in attendance. All of these advanced schools make the knowledge of two foreign languages compulsory.

Here the elementary school and gymnasium 873
of the Franciscan Fathers is worthy of spe- 872
cial mention, which is one of the oldest educational institutions in Albania.

Also the Gymnasium of the Jesuits, with which is maintained an affiliated Theological Seminary, is another of the well established and progressive institutions.

There are a large number of kindergartens scattered throughout the entire country.

All these schools, elementary, normal, ad- 871
vanced, are conducted in the Albanian language.

The years 1933 and 1934 proved to be years of great and beneficial reconstruction of the educational system in Albania on a permanent and broader basis.

871 Scholarships are paid by the Albanian Government. However, if the winners of these scholarships be of rich parentage, they pass the financial part of the scholarship to the next deserving and needy pupil.

For the past few years the king and the government have been encouraging and financially assisting Albanian students to take courses, as well as graduate work, in foreign colleges and universities. Thus, we find several hundred Albanian students in the colleges and universities of various countries every year. To-day there are Albanian students in American, Austrian, Canadian, English, Egyptian, French, German, Indian, Swiss and Turkish colleges and universities, and such students receive the necessary financial wherewithal from the king personally and/or from the Albanian Government.

• 874 For the past ten years there have been in Kavaja, Albania, farm schools for boys and girls, which were established by Dr. C. Telford Erickson, and were taken over in 1930 by the Near East Foundation. These two schools were moved to a new location on ground contributed by the Albanian Government on the coast of the Adriatic midway

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between Kavaja and Durazzo, and were housed in new buildings constructed by the Near East Foundation. The construction is American,[1] but the architectural motive is taken from such examples of Albanian architecture as the ancient Scanderbeg Tower of Kruja. The result is that the major portion of the buildings harmonize well with the rural landscape of Albania. The two schools are called the "Albanian-American Institute." They are supported by the Albanian Government and the Near East Foundation. The Boys' School has a large farm and work on the farm is the basis for education in farming, training peasant boys in advanced farming and the art of good citizenship. Originally this school provided a four-year course, but with the approval of the Ministry of Public Instructions, the four years have been reduced to a three-year course. The Girls' School, formerly a normal institution where young women were trained for teaching in village schools, is now a Folk School and the curriculum includes: cooking and food preservation, household sanitation and baby care, weaving, pottery, mending and dress-making, poultry, bees, and gardening. The teaching in

874 [346]

1 [Two farm schools taken over in 1930 by the Near East Foundation--Analyst]

874 both schools is done by trained Albanian teachers and under the direction of American specialists. An experimental village school is administered by the Girls' Schools staff in a nearby village. These two schools have been operating successfully and under the supervision of the Albanian Ministry of Public Instructions. The number of young men and women who have graduated from these schools have carried their acquired knowledge into practical usage and conclusively proved that the good training given them is bearing fruit.

575 883 One of the new movements of great advantage and assistance to the children of Albania is the National Union of Albanian Youth, organized by the late Queen Mother and the sisters of the king in 1928. To-day this is one of the strongest recognized organizations in the country. Among the main objects of this Union are the physical, moral and patriotic upbuilding of the Albanian youth, encouragement in the arts, music, etc., and a greater impetus to sports—baseball, football, gymnastics, rowing, skiing, swimming, tennis, et cetera. Thus, we realize the care given to